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FRUIT

“Grow Your Own”

*It Tastes Better—
and Costs Less*

Andrews Nursery Company

Established 1872

Faribault, Minnesota

Pleasure=Health=Economy

When You Grow Your Own Fruit



VERY day more people are turning from the idea of buying their fruit to the idea of growing their fruit. Thrift and economy are watchwords of today. Growing your own fruit affords not only a saving of money, but gives you pleasure and satisfaction. If you have a plentiful supply of fruit in your own garden you will use more than you would if you had to buy it at the store. This means cheaper living and better health. The money you spend for apples and plums in one year would establish an orchard that would keep you well supplied with choice fruits for many years. The price of a few small baskets of grapes will buy grapevines that will bear bushels of fruit. So it is through the whole list.

Because we have such greatly improved varieties, it is now an easy matter to grow your own fruit. The last ten years have witnessed as much change and improvement in varieties of fruits that can be grown here as there has been change and improvement in the automobile. We can grow eating apples that keep till June, grapes that thrive here in the North, besides the berry fruits, which grow to perfection in this climate. You will find in Andrews Fruit List the best of the new kinds as well as the old.

To Grow Excellence—Plant Excellence

The exact measure of profit or satisfaction from any planting is in direct proportion to the *Quality of Stock Planted*. Few farmers of today will sow any but the best of seed or breed from other than the best of stock. This same basic principle applies especially to fruit growing. Success with fruit plantings depends primarily upon the *Planting of Good Trees*. Comparative tests at State Experiment Stations between first quality stock and inferior grades have been made. They show conclusively that neither fertile soil, care in culture, unstinted labor nor expense can overcome the handicap of inferiority in the original planting stock.

So it is of primary importance to plant the best quality of stock that can be obtained. To accomplish this, successful growers deal only with nurseries of established reputation for fair, honest dealing, and for producing high quality stock. It is also a safe plan to order from a nursery which is under the management of men who have proved their ability by a long, continuous and successful achievement. At such a nursery, desirable QUALITY bred into the trees and plants through a term of many years is a matter of certainty. Thus you obtain assurance of satisfaction and a full degree of protection. All of these things so vital to your profit and success are assured where you make selections from our stock.

Throughout over half a century of continuous service Andrews Nursery has grown for the planters of the Northwest, nursery products of the highest quality—the best which knowledge, skill, experience and honest effort could produce. Thus slowly but surely was built the high reputation of this firm and its products,—a reputation which is your best guarantee of satisfaction. The steady and splendid growth of the business from its small beginning in 1872 to its present large proportions is conclusive proof of this assertion.

Thus orders may be entrusted to us with full confidence that the four things indispensable to the customer will be forthcoming:

First: Dependable advice as to the best varieties to plant. Second: Varieties true to name.

Third: Healthy, vigorous trees and plants. Fourth: Careful packing.



A part of our 36-acre field of Mosaic-free Latham Raspberries

Enduring Success

In Any
Commercial
Enterprise
Is Founded
Upon

*Quality and
Service*

MANY firms begin in business, some prosper for a short time, but few indeed survive over a term of many years. You will find that the foundation on which the success of these few is built is always dependable quality and service. Gradually the public learns that with nursery stock especially, the best is always the cheapest.

The fact of the continuous, successful and steadily increasing growth of a nursery over a long term of years is a guarantee of the integrity and soundness of its basic policy. The Andrews Nursery was established in 1872 on just such a foundation and has successfully stood the tests and trials of all the intervening years. This fact demonstrates the soundness of their business policy and efficiency of the management; and the steady, healthy growth testifies to the satisfaction which its products have given to its customers.

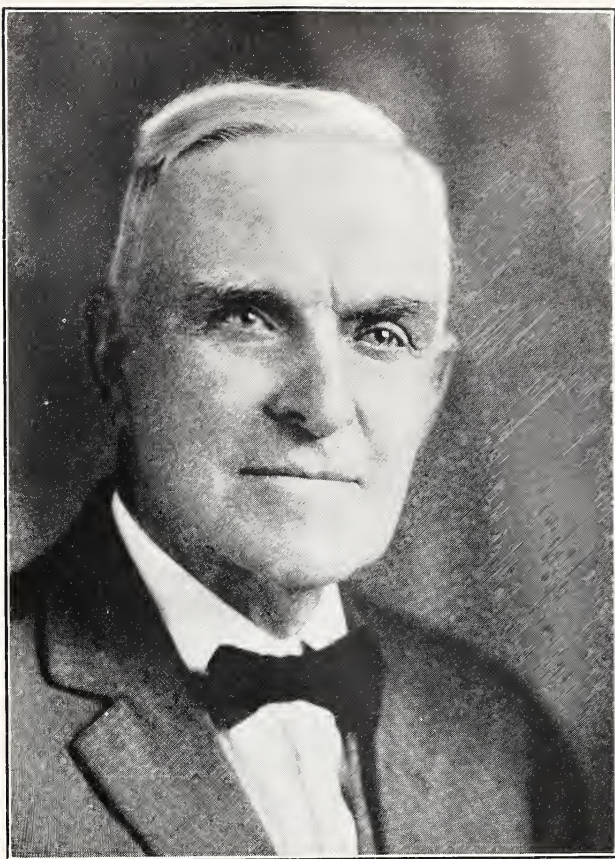
The high land east of Faribault was selected by John P. Andrews, the founder of this nursery, as ideal soil and location for producing a high type of trees for our northern climate. Trees developed on this soil and in this climate are sturdier, harder fibered and more reliable than trees grown in the lowlands along the rivers or in the South.

The fundamental policy of honest, straightforward business principles and the earnest desire to supply the best varieties in the best condition, which the founder of our business adopted in the beginning has remained in effect throughout the more than half a century of the Company's existence. This is largely the reason for the splendid success it has attained.

In this way the Andrews Nursery was established and has grown steadily till now it is one of the largest, as it is one of the oldest nurseries of the Northwest. We own and operate 380 acres of land besides considerable outside land which we lease. It is completely equipped with every modern facility and convenience for the propagation and development of high grade nursery stock. The packing and storage facilities have kept pace with the growth of the business. Our whole output is handled under cover at all seasons of the year. This is part of the progressive methods that insure the vitality, high grade and quality of our stock.

In 1918 John P. Andrews retired from active work in the nursery business which is now carried on by his three sons, Howard, John and Rufus, who have grown up in the work.

We heartily recommend to you the trees listed in this catalogue. They represent the results of years of testing and selection. We prize the confidence of our patrons as our greatest asset and we assure you that we will do everything possible to retain that confidence and give complete satisfaction.



JOHN P. ANDREWS
Founder of the Andrews Nursery Co.



Andrews Trees—Bearing 28 months after planting

This picture taken in the 5-acre orchard of Jack McKenzie, Polk Co., Wis.

APPLES—

The King of All Fruits



NO fruit is so conducive to good health and condition for young or old as are apples. However convenient it may be to buy apples, there is more convenience and economy and a lot more satisfaction in eating fruit of your own growing. It has a flavor that you cannot buy.

With the splendid new varieties of apples that have recently been introduced it is now possible to grow an assortment that will keep you with fruit from August all through the fall, winter and spring. There are hundreds of varieties of apples in cultivation, some better than others, some hardier than others. From all these we have carefully selected the list below. Grow some for each season—Summer—Fall—Winter and Spring.

Summer Apples

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. A splendid early eating apple that is hardy and does well in the far North as well as all over the country. Apples of good size, almost a clear white color turning to the palest yellow. Flavor sub-acid and very pleasant. The ripening season of this variety stretches over a period of three or four weeks which makes it very desirable for the home orchard. Splendid both as an eating and a cooking apple. Season August.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG. A handsome, large fruit, greenish yellow, almost wholly covered with stripes and splashes of bright crimson. Flesh is white, slightly acid, tender, juicy and pleasant. The fruit ripens in succession so that several pickings are required in order to secure the crop. A kitchen apple of the finest quality and also highly esteemed for dessert. One of the best early summer apples for commercial orcharding. Absolutely hardy. An immense bearer. Season August.

ERICKSON. This new apple was originated at Aitkin, Minnesota, and is proving to be a real success as an early apple. Erickson begins bearing very quickly. The fruit is very large, deep red in color and ripens early; it can be marketed before Duchess. The quality and flavor cannot be surpassed in an apple of this season. The tree is as "Hardy as an oak" and has strong spreading branches. Erickson is the Best Big Red Early Apple for the Northwest.

ANOKA APPLE. This was originated by Professor Hansen. One of the striking features of this apple is its habit of early bearing. Trees often bear the second year after planting. It is certainly a novel sight to see a small tree not over four or five feet high bearing a good crop of apples. The Anoka is about the season and quality of the Duchess, possibly not so highly colored. On account of its early bearing habit and dwarfish nature it is especially adapted to limited areas as in the cities.

**\$500 to
\$1000
Per Acre**

**Is Often Obtained
in a Well
Cared-for Orchard
of Our Best
Varieties**



\$23.00 Worth of Apples from One 7-year-old Tree

Fall Apples

ANISIM. Hardy, remarkably free from blight, with fine well shouldered branches, and an immense bearer. Fruit below medium size, skin somewhat rough but of the richest red color, and a good quality. The foliage of the darkest green and the apples of the richest red make a combination that once seen cannot be forgotten. In Russia, where it originated, it is known as Little Beauty. Season September to November.

HIBERNAL. The hardiest apple known, a a thrifty grower, very early and abundant bearer. Trees set five years have borne with us a bushel each. Fruit large, handsomely striped, excellent for cooking, and superior for pies, but pretty sour and somewhat astringent for eating. Not a good market variety, but of great value on account of its rugged iron-clad nature, which fits it for planting even up in Manitoba. Also one of the best trees to top work with the more tender sorts, and is being largely used for that purpose.

FOLWELL. A new variety originated at the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. The tree is a strong, vigorous grower and appears to be very hardy. It is a heavy annual producer and the fruit is very large greenish yellow blushed with red; flesh tender, pleasant sub-acid; quality very good. Keeps till mid-winter.

WEALTHY. Few apples that we can grow excel the Wealthy in quality and appearance, being bright red over most of the surface; of large size with juicy, sprightly flavor. This has been the leading commercial apple in the south half of Minnesota and is quite generally planted somewhat north of the latitude of Duluth. It is safe to say that the Wealthy has made more money for Minnesota apple growers than any other variety grown. Season, September to January.

Crab Apples

Crab apples as a class are hardier than large apples and under some of the most trying conditions will succeed where the large apple might fail. The varieties listed below are unexcelled for jellies, canning, pickling, etc. They should be included in every orchard.

DARTT. A vigorous extremely hardy and ideal orchard tree. Fruit good sized; yellow ground covered with rich red stripes. Good to eat from hand, splendid for jellies and pickling. Season, September.

SUCCESS. Hardy, free from blight, a strong-grower and a heavy bearer. The fruit is bright red, excellent for jellies. Season September and October.

WHITNEY. A universal favorite. Tree a rapid, upright grower. A young and annual bearer of immense crops of dark red fruit. This crab where well cared for runs fairly large. Fruit conical and sweet. One of the best for making sweet pickles. A very nice fruit to eat direct from the tree, and excellent for canning.

FARIBAULT (Hybrid). A large, handsome hybrid, red over greenish yellow ground. Tree upright, vigorous, hardy, very free from blight. A splendid variety, which originated here in Faribault and has given the Northwestern planter the utmost satisfaction. The trees grow to an immense size and are annual and heavy bearers. The crabs are large in size and splendid keepers. Very desirable to eat in the middle of winter. Season, November to February.

Winter Apples

—for the North



*Photo July 10, Showing HARALSON Apples
Still in Good Condition*

NORTHWESTERN GREENING. Fruit very large smooth and handsome; green turning yellow as it matures; flesh firm and subacid. This apple is in good demand as a cooking apple in late winter and spring. A good commercial variety in the east two-thirds of Minnesota, south of St. Paul and similar territory, but it should be planted very sparingly north of that latitude. Season December to March.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Department of Agriculture

University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota

Mr. C. H. Andrews,
Andrews Nursery
Faribault Minnesota.

May 29, 1925.

Dear Mr. Andrews:

I am glad to give you the statement in regard to the Haralson apple as we feel that anything we can do to place this variety before the growers is to their advantage.

The Haralson apple produced at the State Fruit Breeding Farm and known for several years as Minnesota No. 90 is proving its hardiness over a greater portion of Minnesota. The tree is vigorous and a symmetrical grower tending to bear fairly early, and the fruit hangs well to the tree until quite late. When well grown the apple is of good size, red striped, and is an excellent keeper.

Yours very truly,

W. G. Brierley,
Associate Professor in Horticulture

HARALSON. *At last we have a perfect winter apple for the Northwest.* With this wonderful new variety it is now possible for all of us to raise our own winter apples. You have had to pay from eight to twelve cents per pound for apples during the winter. This is because in the past there has been no long-keeping apple that was hardy enough to grow in our severe climate. For years people have been searching for such a variety. At last we have it!—THE HARALSON APPLE.

It was originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm a number of years ago and has since been thoroughly tested throughout Minnesota and even up in Canada. It has proven out so well in every way that it is conceded to be the *Best Long Keeping Winter Apple for the Northwest.*

The important thing about Haralson is that it keeps so well. We have had perfect fruit in June and July which had been kept in a common cellar. The fruit is medium to large in size, well colored with a bright red over the entire surface. Flesh is fine grained, tender, juicy sub-acid, of good quality. The trees are strong, and splendidly shaped. It begins to bear early and is an annual bearer.

Another good feature of Haralson is that it hangs well to the tree, thereby eliminating losses due to dropping and bruising. The best informed fruit men are planting a big proportion of their commercial orchards to Haralson.

Plant enough Haralson to have apples as plentifully all through the winter and spring as you have in September and October. Plant enough so you are sure to have all you can use—and in case you have a few to spare they will readily sell in the winter at a good price.

McINTOSH RED. A large deep crimson apple that is very beautiful. The tree is hardy and vigorous and is found doing splendidly in the favored fruit locations of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Flesh is pure white, crisp and very tender. Flavor splendid. The McIntosh is one of the strictly finest apples that we can grow in Minnesota and we recommend it very highly for growing in favored locations in the southern third of the state. Season November to January.

SALOME. The tree does well in southern Minnesota, bears young and abundantly. The fruit is medium large, pale yellow shaded and splashed with red. A very good late keeping winter apple. Season December to April.

New Minnesota

PLUMS

*They Look Like
California Plums—
But Taste Better*



FEW people realize that we can now grow plums in Minnesota that rival the choice plums of California in size and productiveness, and far surpass them in flavor. They have the sprightliness of our best northern varieties, combined with the smooth flavor and firm flesh of the southern plum, and being ripened on the tree the rich flavor is fully developed. The puckery taste of our common plums has been entirely done away with in these new Minnesota varieties. They have combined in them a strain of the Japanese Plum and are free from the plum pocket fungus, a disease which causes the ordinary plums to swell up and become hollow early in the summer.

The trees bear young, usually beginning the second or third year in the orchard and by the fourth year produce one-half bushel per tree. After getting their full growth a yield of two or three bushels per tree is not uncommon. They have readily been sold on the Twin Cities markets at \$2.00 for a 16-quart crate equivalent to \$4.00 per bushel. If planted 18 feet apart a hundred and forty trees can be fruited on an acre, which will yield, at a conservative figure, \$300.00 to \$500.00 worth of fruit each year.

Splendid profits await the enterprising fruit grower who plants some of these new plum trees now and takes advantage of the Million Dollar Market Lying Right at Our Door.

Plums require cross pollination. That is, different varieties which blossom at the same time should be set near each other. The relative blossoming period of each variety is indicated. Plums in the first and second period will pollinate alright, also the second and third, and the third and fourth, but it would not be wise to set the first and fourth together.

The list here given includes the choicest.

LA CRESENT. This remarkable new plum bears fruit of an orange gold color; fruit of medium size and of EXCEEDINGLY SWEET and DELICIOUS FLAVOR—a real 'SUGAR' plum of unusual quality. When loaded with ripe fruit, the tree presents a wonderful ornamental effect. We are confident this will become one of the most popular of all plums for



*1-2 Bushel of Monitor Plums, Picked from One
Small Tree 28 months After Planting*

home use. Extremely early. Second blossoming period.

UNDERWOOD. The Underwood is valuable because of its large, early fruit and annual bearing. It is the earliest of the large plums, attaining a size of $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. The tree is a vigorous grower, the limbs being strong and well distributed and are able to carry great loads of fruit. Fruit, attractively red with fairly firm juicy flesh, small pit, clingstone splendid quality, hangs well to the tree, ripening over a long period, August 1 to 15, enabling three pickings to be made. The Underwood is an annual bearer. These features appeal alike to the commercial grower and to the home orchardist. First blossoming period.

TONKA. This is the most productive of all the new Minnesota plums. Tree begins bearing as a two-year-old and produces great crops of fruit almost every year. Fruit is large to very large, pinkish-red, covered with blue bloom. A splendid shipping plum—colors up fully a week before it begins to soften. Freestone. Very small pit. One of the most profitable for planting in large orchards. Ripens the middle of August. First blossoming period.

RED WING. One of the largest of the new plums, an unexcelled variety for home use or for the market. The stone is small and entirely free. When thoroughly ripe this plum may be peeled like a peach and eaten with cream and sugar. The color is yellow, overlaid with bright red. Quality very good. No planting is complete without Red Wing. Season, late August. First blossoming period.



Andrews Trees Fruit Early. Three-year-old OPATA Plum in the Rolf Orchard, Barron County, Wis.

**READ WHAT PROF. ALDERMAN
SAYS ABOUT THE NEW PLUMS:**

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Department of Agriculture

June 4, 1925.

Mr. C. H. Andrews,
Andrews Nursery Company,
Faribault, Minnesota.

My dear Mr. Andrews:

I have your letter of recent date regarding the new Minnesota plums. These new fruits, which have attracted so much attention in this and other states, seem to me to be especially well adapted to our northern conditions. They are the product of crosses between hardy, native Minnesota plums and the high quality Japanese plum and have combined to a remarkable degree the good qualities of both their parents.

All the plums of the group are characterized by their productivity and early fruiting habits. The dwarf varieties, such as Zumbra, Nicollet, and so on, commonly fruit the second and third year after planting, while the large fruited varieties will bear the third and fourth years after planting.

In general, we feel that the plums of this group are a distinct addition to Minnesota horticulture. They certainly fill a long felt want in the home fruit garden and in some districts at least give great promise of being a profitable commercial crop. From a commercial standpoint there seems to be no reason why they cannot sell equally well on the fresh fruit basis with the imported plums from California since they are the equal in size, color and quality of these western varieties.

Very truly yours
W. H. ALDERMAN
Chief Division of Horticulture.

These Plums Are Very Hardy and Will Thrive Where Some Fruits Do Not Succeed

MONITOR is one of the market plums we have been looking for here in the Northwest. It has high quality, firm flesh and a large size—some being more than $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. It is very productive and a regular bearer. The Monitor is an unusually vigorous grower and naturally produces a compact, well shaped head without pruning. The limbs are strongly shouldered so that they will carry heavy loads of fruit. The following features of the Monitor show why it is one of the best for you to plant:

1. It is a regular annual bearer.
2. Fruit large size, dark red.
3. Firm flesh, excellent flavor.
4. Valuable for home use or the market.
5. Limbs have strong forks so carry heavy loads of fruit without splitting.

Season, late August. Second blossoming period.

ELLIOT. This tree is a strong grower and is very hardy. It ripened a crop of fruit in 1921 up north of Winnipeg. The Elliot is a very productive variety and bears a crop every year. Season about September first. Medium to large in size. Firm, clingstone, pit small, quality good, color yellow overlaid with red. This is a splendid late plum to sell in the home market. Second blossoming period.



MONITOR

An Assortment of New Minnesota PLUMS

Will furnish fresh
ripe fruit from
the first of August
to the middle
of
September



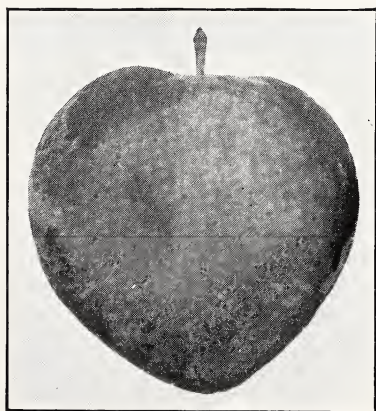
*Andrews Plum Trees Three Years After Planting. WANETA—
Orchard of John Penny, Polk County, Wis.*

WANETA was originated by Professor Hansen at the Dakota Experiment Station. It is without question the best one of the numerous plums that have been sent out by him. The Waneta attains a size of two inches in diameter. Fruit, a dark purplish red overlaid with blue bloom; has a delicious flavor. This variety, like the others here described, is a regular annual bearer, often producing some fruit the year after planting and getting into full bearing very quickly thereafter. The pit is very small for a fruit of its size. First blossoming period.

OPATA. This is one of the Hansen Hybrids, a cross between the native sand cherry and the Gold Plum. Tree is a good spreading grower, bearing heavy crops continuously. Fruit about the size of the largest sweet cherry, dark pur-

plish red with blue bloom. Flesh green, fairly firm, quality excellent. Ripens early between the season of plums and cherries. Perfectly hardy even in the Dakotas. Third blossoming period.

SAPA, another Hansen Hybrid, is a cross between the sand cherry and the Japanese plum Sultan. In style of tree, size, shape and color of fruit, very similar to the Opata. But when ripe the flesh and juice is of a rich, dark purple color and makes sauce of superior excellence, in appearance resembling that made from wild grapes. Ripens about a week later than the Opata. We have seen two-year nursery trees of this variety loaded with fruit like currant bushes, bending to the ground with its weight. Third blossoming period.



UNDERWOOD

Hardy Pears for the North

MINNESOTA NO. 1 PEAR. The planters of the Northwest can now enjoy this delicious fruit ripened on trees in their own orchards. This new Hardy Pear was produced at the Fruit Breeding Farm and has demonstrated that at last we can grow pears in Minnesota. The fruit is large, of excellent flavor, and has a rich yellow color. Our stock of these is limited—place your order early.

Grow the New Zumbra Cherry



ZUMBRA CHERRIES

Photo taken in orchard of one of our customers, G. L. Vessey, Polk Co., Wisconsin, two years after planting.

ORIGINATED at the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. It is a combination of the sweet black cherry with the hardy Minnesota Pin Cherry and the Dakota Sand Cherry. Zumbra has combined the size and somewhat of the flavor of the sweet black cherry with the hardiness of the two native fruits. All our Zumbra trees are budded or grafted on hardy native plum roots. This insures perfect hardiness. It thrives even in Manitoba.

Bears Early. Zumbra trees set out in the spring bear heavy crops 16 months after being planted. They often bloom the same year planted.

Large Size. The Zumbra Cherries are about the size of the Sweet Black Cherries coming here from California and are borne in thick clusters on two-year old wood. Ripens in August and the birds don't bother it.

Sweet Cherry Flavor. Zumbra has a flavor similar to the sweet, black cherries so extensively grown in the orchards of Oregon and California', whence they are shipped to all parts of the country, finding a ready sale at 30c to 50c a pound. Color is very dark, nearly black when ripe; flesh firm, sometimes tinged with red when fully mature; stone very small and is readily squeezed out; quality good with a flavor and crispness somewhat resembling its sweet cherry parent. Especially recommended for sauce and preserves. When cooked, the sweet cherry flavor is especially noticeable.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
Department of Agriculture
University Farm, St. Paul

Mr. C. H. Andrews, July 29, 1924.
Andrews Nursery Company, Faribault, Minnesota.
My Dear Mr. Andrews:

I am glad to note that you think well of the Zumbra and that you are preparing to advertise it widely in this and surrounding states. It is my personal belief that the Zumbra is a valuable fruit for northern United States and Canada, especially in the regions where the sweet and sour cherries cannot be grown. We must recognize that it is not a true cherry and yet at the same time it has many of the characteristics of a true cherry and makes a very agreeable substitute for this fruit. Its extreme hardiness, its dwarf habit, its unusual productivity and its habit of bearing the second year makes it a favorite with the fruit grower. When allowed to ripen thoroughly it takes on a rich black or purplish black color and has a flavor resembling somewhat that of the sweet cherry. It has also a crisp flesh similar to the cherry. I would especially recommend its use for canning and sauce.

Like the plums and many of the cherries it requires some other variety planted nearby for pollination purposes. We have found that the Compass is an excellent pollinator for this variety and that the Nicollet also pollinates it splendidly.

Very truly yours, W. H. ALDERMAN,
Chief, Division of Horticulture.

NICOLLET. A new hardy fruit that closely resembles the sour cherry. The Nicollet is of similar parentage to the Zumbra and grows in the same bush-form. It blossoms at the same time as Zumbra, so when these two kinds are planted together you are sure of pollination. The fruit is about the size and shape of the common sour cherry and has a small round pit that can be squeezed out. Because of its mild acid flavor and pronounced cherry-like qualities the Nicollet is splendid for pies and canning. It ripens during the latter part of August. Fourth blossoming period.

Zumbra and Nicollet both do best when allowed to branch close to the ground and grow in bush form. We recommend that a Compass or Nicollet be planted in each group of Zumbra to insure pollination.

PLANT ANDREWS ZUMBRA CHERRY TREES AND YOU CAN ENJOY RIPE CHERRIES FROM YOUR OWN GARDEN.

Hardy Grapes

THIS delicious fruit can now be successfully grown in almost any climate. Beta and Alpha are able to withstand our severe northern winters without any protection. They may be grown on fences, over a building or on a windmill and should bear heavily every year. For real heavy production they should be trained on trellises and cultivated. Their chief use is for jelly and grape juice, although when thoroughly ripened they may be used as a desert grape. Last fall, as for several years previously, the hardy grapes have been one of the states most profitable fruits. Many growers report yields of \$1000.00 per acre. Professor W. H. Alderman of the University Division of Horticulture and President of the State Horticultural Society made the following statement regarding grapes in his report of 1924 to that body: "Ordinarily Beta grapes found a ready market at \$4.00 per bushel, a price which leaves a neat margin of profit to the grower." Complete directions for planting and pruning sent with the plants.

BETA. The most widely grown and probably the most profitable grape grown in the Northwest. A heavy annual bearer, hardy as the wild grape and produces enormous crops of medium size black fruit of good quality and ripens so early that it can be grown far north. An essential part of any home garden and wonderfully profitable as a commercial grape. The demand is greater than the supply and increasing every year. Financially Beta is a permanent investment that will prove lasting and highly profitable.

ALPHA. More recent introduction than Beta and preferred by most of those who have grown it. Originated near St. Cloud, Minnesota. Equal to the Beta in hardiness and yield. The size of the fruit is slightly larger and the quality somewhat superior. When wood has well ripened, no danger that a cold of 40 below zero will injure it. Now growing and bearing at Thief River Falls and Stephan, Minn., 40 miles this side of Canadian line. Very prolific. Many vines bear from 50 to 80 bunches. Normal years they change color about the middle of August; perfectly ripe by 15th of September, requiring 30 to 35 days from time they turn blue to maturity. A delicious grape with a flavor not found in other varieties. Well grown bunches are more than 6 inches long.

Grapes That Require Winter Protection

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Bunch large shouldered, moderately compact; berry large, nearly round, covered with profuse light blue bloom; skin thick and does not crack; flesh sweet with slight aroma. Ripens very early.

CONCORD. The most popular grape in America. Bunch large shouldered, compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; skin tender but sufficiently firm to carry well; flesh juicy, sweet, pulpy and tender.

DIAMOND. This is the best white grape that we have ever tried. Juicy and sweet, quite vigorous but like the Concord should be covered in winter. Ripens two weeks before the Concord.

Grow GOOSEBERRIES for Sauce and Pies

COMO. For years we have been looking for a better gooseberry which would be hardy and not susceptible to the diseases common to the English varieties. Now we have in Como. This new variety was originated at the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm. A vigorous grower, very productive, nearly thornless, perfectly hardy. Fruit is larger than the fruit of the Carrie, but, unlike this variety, does not turn a



Andrews Hardy Grape Vines Need No Winter Protection

Three-year-old Vineyard, Northern Wis.

CURRANTS Make Wonderful Jelly

They are perfectly hardy and one of the easiest fruits to grow. The fruit will hang onto the bushes a long time, which is a point of value in connection with marketing the fruit or cooking it. You can get at the matter at your convenience and without fear of the fruit going to waste. Every garden should have a row of the choice varieties we list below.

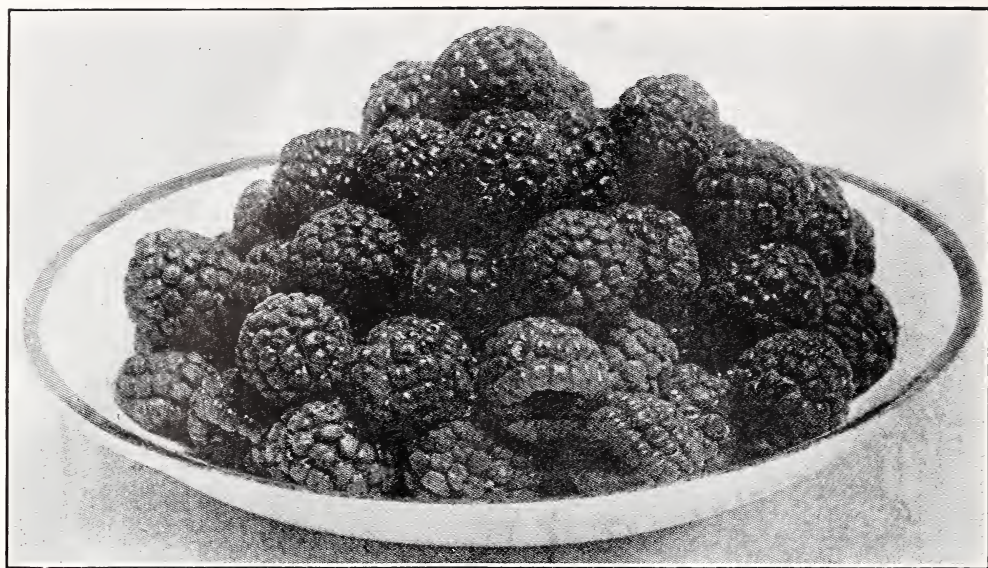
PERFECTION. We have fruited this variety in our trial grounds for several years and consider it the finest currant, everything considered, that is grown. It has immense size, beautiful red color, and great productiveness. It is also remarkable in that it has very few seeds. It is essentially the currant for the home garden.

LONDON MARKET. We consider Perfection the finest currant where just a few currants are wanted for the home table. But where one is planting in large numbers, we certainly advise the planting of London Market through the Northwest where heavy soils are the rule. It grows very large and retains its leaves well in the summer after those of other varieties have fallen. This gives protection from the sun to the fruit. The fruit is medium to large, of a very bright red color, and borne in wonderful crops.

WHITE GRAPE. Large; yellowish white; sweet, of a very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

dark color when ripe. The ripe fruit is as green in color as before ripening. This feature is a great advantage for gooseberries sell much better when green than when they have become dark in color.

CARRIE. Of excellent quality and an extremely heavy bearer. Color a pale red. The bushes are often so loaded as to bend clear to the ground. The bush is remarkably free from thorns. It is also very free from mildew.



Enjoy Fresh **Raspberries** *from Your Own Garden*

Latham Red Raspberries Have Brought 20c a Pint for the Last Few Years



HY don't you grow your own? Since the Latham Red Raspberry was originated, it is easy for anybody to do this. The old varieties need covering to protect them in winter; most people don't like to do that. But this new Latham is hardy without protection even way up in Canada. So raspberries are now one of the easiest fruits to grow. Once planted they bear heavily for years and years in the same place. They will produce the most berries for the least work of anything you can plant. As you have no doubt read, this new Latham Raspberry (sometimes called the Redpath) was originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm.

Its large size and deep red color make it most attractive. Has rapidly displaced the older varieties on account of its many points of superiority. A good firm berry of the highest quality, excellent for shipping or for home use. Always tops the market. Latham is extremely hardy, withstanding the winters in Canada without covering. Vigorous in growth, producing strong canes able to carry heavy crops. Because of this vigor and hardiness, Latham is the most prolific raspberry now grown. As a commercial proposition Latham has no rival. We have records of fields that have produced over \$1000.00 per acre each year. You can do as well.

Every home should have a patch of these wonderful berries for their own use. If possible to put more in, you will find them good moneymakers. For the price of only a few crates of berries you can get plants that will, by the second year, give you all the berries you can use for eating fresh, for canning and for jam.

It is highly important in starting a raspberry planting to secure not only a good variety of raspberry, but that the plants must be mosaic-free. We are fortunate in having one of the largest stocks of MOSAIC-FREE LATHAM. Our fields have been very carefully sprayed and are inspected twice each year by the State Nursery Inspector and have been pronounced to be in *Excellent Condition*.

EARLY KING. Mosaic free plants of Early King are very heavy bearers and the fruit is excellent. The important feature about King is that the fruit ripens about a week earlier than most Raspberries. In commercial planting it is especially desirable to have some Early King in the patch to supply the early market.

ST. REGIS. The best everbearing Raspberry. This variety should have winter protection except in favorable locations.

OLDER BLACK RASPBERRIES. The Older is very juicy and sweet. It is a wonderful bearer, the branches grow low and are easy to protect during the winter where covering is necessary. The Older is one of the hardiest black varieties grown.

CUMBERLAND. The bush is hardy, a vigorous grower, and exceptionally productive. Fruit of uniform size, and larger than any known black raspberry. Many specimens are from 7-8 to 15-16 of an inch in diameter.

BLACKBERRIES

SNYDER. The canes are vigorous and annually productive. Berries are medium in size, very sweet, juicy, and of fine flavor. It also lacks the hard core found in many of the other varieties. Good shipping qualities.

ANCIENT BRITON. Of medium size and of best quality. Berries large and sweet. Sells well on the market and is a profitable variety. One of the best known and most planted varieties in the North Central States.

STRAWBERRIES

SOME people are accustomed to thinking of the strawberry as having a season of short duration. Perhaps that is because the most of them have planted the Dunlap or other varieties ripening in mid-season. We now have a variety, the Premier, that ripens very early and another, the Minnehaha, that ripens later than the Dunlap. We also have the Nokomis, another new variety originated at the State Fruit Breeding Farm, which is a heavy bearer and most excellent for home use or home market. It ripens in mid-season. It is a good-sized berry, good color and excellent flavor. The Nokomis bore more heavily than any other variety on our grounds this year, producing at least three times as much fruit as the Dunlap. One reason why Nokomis and Minnehaha have become so popular is the fact that they have a very deep root system and hold up in a dry season better than the older kinds.

We are offering an assortment of strawberry plants this year for next spring's shipment that will practically double the length of time that strawberries can be had fresh off the patch. This assortment is 50 Premier, 100 Nokomis or Dunlap, and 100 Minnehaha. This makes 250 plants all told and makes a nice patch for home use as it furnishes a plenty right through the season for the table and gives enough surplus so that you may can a supply for winter use. By taking 250 plants you get the special rate on that number.

For the average planter there is more satisfaction in the June bearing strawberry than in the Everbearing. Where a person is equipped with a good rich soil and plenty of moisture, or is prepared to supply the moisture if needed, the Everbearing plants give large returns and will give some fruit in the fall of the same year they are planted out.

Do not confuse our plants with some that are offered as being cheap. "Cheap Plants" are generally from an old patch that has borne fruit and is run out and diseased. Our plants are from new fields that have never borne fruit, consequently are young and vigorous. They have been sprayed to insure healthy, clean stock.

PREMIER. Early. Accepted throughout northern United States as the best early berry. Highly profitable. Just glance through this long list of its good points: vigorous grower, very heavy producer, extra early, unusually long season, berries hold up in size to the end, quality of the best, shape, color and general appearance unexcelled, color and flesh solid to the center, excellent shipper, fine for canning and preserving, healthy foliage, resists drought well. No commercial grower can afford to be without Premier.

DUNLAP. Mid-season. Dunlap needs no introduction as it is the best known strawberry there is. A good market and home garden berry.

NOKOMIS. Mid-season, very productive, especially valuable for home use and the home market. Deep rooted, stands the dry weather well. Fruit large and good flavor.

MINNEHAHA. Late. This is considered a profitable plant, especially valuable as a shipper and does well on heavy soil. Minnehaha is at its best just after the heavy picking season for other varieties when good berries are scarce and prices for good fruit are going up again. The berries are large and easy to pick, firm (even in wet weather) and keep in good picking condition on the vine for three or four days. Commercial plantings of Minnehaha are money makers.

PROGRESSIVE (EVERBEARING). We have tried many different everbearing strawberries in our trial grounds but find that Progressive leads them all for all around hardiness and production. The foliage is much thriftier than that of other varieties and the fruit a pretty red which demands a good price on the market; and cooks up well when canned.

DEEPHAVEN (EVERBEARING). The most promising everbearer for the Northwest. A State Fruit Breeding Farm origination. The fall berries are larger than Progressive and borne heavily. The spring crop is nearly as early as Progressive and the berries about as large as Dunlap. Order early if you want some of these as our supply is limited.

RHUBARB

GIANT CRIMSON RHUBARB. The most all around satisfactory vegetable. Year after year, from early spring until late fall, fresh stems may be pulled, and in the winter time the roots may be forced in the cellar. Pie plant, or wineplant as it is sometimes called, is used for pies, sauces and satisfying beverages. This Giant Crimson is the best variety we have ever grown. The stalks are large, highly colored, tender and crisp.

ASPARAGUS

NEW IMPROVED ASPARAGUS. Now Asparagus is another delicacy that comes early from the vegetable garden. Like all very early vegetables, it costs quite a good deal when bought at the store; and yet a bed of Asparagus in your own garden will keep your table supplied and will last for years. It is very easy to grow; it is not like buying vegetable seeds every spring and fussing with the planting and trying to keep the neighbor's chickens out.

WASHINGTON. The Washington type of Asparagus was developed primarily for its extreme resistance to Asparagus rust, and, in addition, it possesses many other desirable characteristics such as the following: The shoots are large in size, early, prolific, and do not branch near the ground thus making it possible to cut unbranched shoots with tight buds often two feet long. There are a number of different strains of the Washington type on the market, some known as Washington, others as Martha Washington, Giant Washington, and Mary Washington. Experiments carried on at Cornell University indicate that the Mary Washington strain is very much superior to Martha Washington, or any of the plain Washington strains.

We supply both the WASHINGTON and the MARY WASHINGTON.

HORSE RADISH

HORSE RADISH. A root, familiar to everyone, grated, and used raw with vinegar. By digging in the fall it may be kept in the cellar like other garden roots and may be used throughout the winter.

Shade and Ornamental Trees



THE love of trees is born within us all, a heritage from the primitive that is common to all mankind. In city, town or countryside the shaded street or lane and the grove or shadowed lawn give pleasure to all beholders as well as to those whose homes are graced and sheltered by leafy arches of beautiful trees.

Yet the additional value which well placed and desirable trees give to residential property is not realized and is not considered by the majority of people. But what purchaser, if given the choice between the house about which is only bare, exposed ground and the one surrounded by fine shade trees, shrubs and stately evergreens, will not select the latter, even at a considerably higher price? For he will see that, by so doing, he will at once enjoy what otherwise will take years to secure.

We are growing a well selected assortment of shade and ornamental trees, as listed and described below. These are nursery-grown trees strictly, and have been propagated and cared for by men who thoroughly understand this work. From the time that the little seedlings are transplanted until the mature trees leave our hands, they receive the best attention which skill and honest endeavor can render.

ASH, AMERICAN WHITE. (*Fraxinus Americana*). A native shade and forest tree. Straight, clean growth. Few insect troubles. 70 feet.

BASSWOOD. See American Linden.

BIRCH. Although planted chiefly because of the bark, trees of this class should enjoy greater popularity through their pretty lines and delicate foliage. All have white or cream colored bark, which makes a pleasing contrast to the dark trunks and limbs of most other trees. In addition, their shape fits them to certain uses in home planting; they are about half way between the poplars and the maples—not so thin as the former, and not so round-headed as the latter. Birches should be used as specimens, and for planting among other deciduous trees and evergreens. We do not recommend Birches for dry locations.

BIRCH, WHITE. The brilliant white bark is wonderfully effective, particularly in winter and when planted against evergreens. 50 to 60 feet.

BIRCH, Weeping Cut Leaf. One of the most beautiful and desirable trees for the lawn, with delicately cut foliage. The bark is silvery white, forming a beautiful contrast with the foliage. It makes a rapid growth, and is perfectly hardy everywhere. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm trees of the tropics, it must be seen in motion—swaying in the lightest breeze, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun—to enable us to form a true impression of its character." 30 to 50 feet.

BUTTERNUT. (White Walnut). Large. Very much resembles the Black Walnut. It is a moisture loving tree and succeeds best on low rich soils. The nut is of milder, and considered by many to be of better quality. A broad open top tree, with light green compound foliage and gray bark. 70 feet.

BOLLEANA. (*Bolle's Poplar*). Few trees add so much to a landscape as Bolleana. Adapts itself rapidly to all conditions and soils. A rapid grower, smooth gray bark, leaves dark green on upper side, and snowy white beneath. The erect, vigorous and spiry form of 40 to 60 feet lends a charm and dignity to a street, boundary or landscape, which is inspiring and refreshing after turning from the monotonous and unbroken outline of many trees.

CATALPA (*Catalpa Speciosa*). This makes a fine ornamental tree having white flowers in July. The blossoms are showy, large and fragrant. The mammoth heart shaped leaves of light green color makes it very conspicuous and pretty. A fast grower, not perfectly hardy. 40 to 50 feet.

AMERICAN ELM. Our noblest native tree, large spreading, combining strength and grace. There is no better street tree and nothing finer for large lawns. The charm of the old New England village is proverbial, but it is something always identified with its Elms. They grow anywhere and are very long lived.

We grow our Elm by budding and grafting. This insures uniform habit of growth. There is just as much difference between our budded Elms and the common seed-

ling elms, which are ordinarily sold, as there is between the tame plums and the wild ones. For street planting it is especially desirable to have all the trees of uniform size and shape. This can only be obtained by using the budded or grafted Elm. 60 to 80 feet.

HACKBERRY. The foliage somewhat resembles the Elm. Wide spreading tops giving good shade. Very hardy. 50 feet.

LINDEN, AMERICAN. (*Basswood*). A well known, stately tree with large, heart-shaped leaves of a pleasing green color. A vigorous grower of the pyramidal habit when young, but eventually a large, round-headed tree. A valuable lawn tree and should be used more for this purpose.

HARD MAPLE. One of the most symmetrical and well-rounded trees native to America. A straight grower, vigorous, stately, inclined to form a spreading head when given plenty of room. A regal tree for the avenue, a life-long friend on the home grounds, and a specimen for the parks. Deeply lobed dark green foliage, changing to orange and red tints in autumn. 40 to 60 feet.

MAPLE, SILVER. (*Soft Maple*). A well known ornamental tree, with wide spreading, slender branches. Has been much used as a street tree. If exposed to severe wind, the limbs are often broken in the crotches; but this may be largely overcome by occasionally "heading in" the branches and retaining the central shoot as much as possible. It is valued for windbreaks on account of its quick, upright growth.

MAPLE, WIER'S CUT LEAVED SILVER. This distinct variety is one of the most beautiful of our hardy trees, having cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, the shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the Cut-Leaved Birch.

MAPLE, SCHWEDLER'S. The Purple Norway Maple's beautiful leaves attract attention at all seasons, but are especially fine in the spring when their gleaming red and purple tones contrast brightly with the delicate green of other trees. Beautiful as a specimen tree, and equally desirable for planting among evergreens and trees with contrasting foliage. 30 to 50 feet.

MOUNTAIN ASH, EUROPEAN. Very beautiful, with straight, smooth trunk. Foliage deep green, turning yellow in autumn. Erect growth, 20 to 30 feet high. White flowers in May, followed by bright orange-red berries which cling all winter. Interesting for lawn or park.

WEeping MOUNTAIN ASH. The branches of this distinct variety are of a decidedly straggling pendant character, turning and twisting in every direction, each branch apparently struggling to be as different from its neighbor as possible, producing an odd but pleasing effect. Like the other varieties of the family, the tree bears many clusters of bright red berries, which hang all winter. The pinnate foliage is distinctively beautiful. 10 to 20 feet.

NIOBE WILLOW. A golden-barked Willow of decided weeping habit, yet not a headed tree, as its branches weep from its own stem. This is quite an acquisition to the Northwest, as all the other weeping varieties are tender. Professor Hansen, of the South Dakota Experiment Station, found this in Siberia, and named it. A good grower, with long pendulous branches.

NORWAY POPLAR. Sometimes called the "Sudden Saw-log." Very hardy, rapid grower, more desirable than Cottonwood—as it bears no cotton and continues the size of its central trunk up well, making it a good tree to plant for growing saw logs. On good soil it will produce a crop of logs in 20 to 25 years.

WILLOW, LAUREL-LEAF. Grown in tree and bush forms. Highly ornamental with light brown branches and foliage of deep, glossy green, ovate leaves. Useful for screening and for foliage color effects. Grows rapidly in any soil and especially in sandy situations. 10 to 20 feet.

WILLOW, GOLDEN RUSSIAN. (*Yellow Willow*). At the present time one of the most planted of all Willows and a very important tree, both from an economical and ornamental standpoint. It makes a round topped tree of symmetrical form. One of its strongest ornamental features is the bright, clear, golden yellow bark which offers a pleasing contrast wherever it is used.

WALNUT, BLACK. Nut trees are a looming possibility, the joy of the children and the pride of their owner. As a class they do not transplant readily in large sizes, nor grow quickly, but they grow vigorously when established and are all noble trees. Many farms contain land that would be far better planted to nut trees than anything else, and would pay better than farm crops, besides annually growing more valuable as timber.

Black Walnut is the most desirable of the nut-bearing trees for planting south of the latitude of St. Paul. Makes a fine lawn tree, and is well worth planting for its most excellent nuts, which find a ready sale on the market.

EVERGREENS



BECAUSE they retain their foliage throughout the year they have a value and use not possessed by any other class of plants. In this northern climate, where the winters are long, their cheerful green color in contrast to the snow is a continual source of pleasure. The variety, permanence and restfulness which they give to any planting is enjoyed all through the summer months as well. For wind breaks or screen they have no rivals. No farm home should be without an evergreen windbreak. They are of especial value for doorstep or foundation planting. No home is now complete without something to break the bare walls or soften the harsh lines. The day of scarlet sage and cannas is past, people demand something more permanent and more lasting than a few weeks of summer blossoms and foliage. Evergreens fill every requirement. They are hardy, they are enduring and their beauty permanent. Their habits of growth, their various forms and interesting foliage enables any one to choose, no matter how fastidious, varieties that will be pleasing in effect and congenial to location. Nursery grown transplanted evergreens are as easy to grow as any other class of trees. Complete directions for planting will be sent with the trees. For success in transplanting evergreens the roots should never be exposed to the sun and air for a single minute. The sap of the northern evergreen is of a resinous nature, and when once dried out does not start again as with most deciduous trees. This is why evergreens must be given extra care in handling. To guard against failures in planting of Specimen Evergreens, it is advisable to have them shipped balled and burlapped. This means that the original ball of earth is left intact around the roots and held in place by the covering of burlap. Balled and burlapped evergreens are a little more expensive but the customer is fully repaid for this extra expense by the results obtained.

SPRUCE, NORWAY (*P. excelsa*). This has been the most popular of the Spruce family as it is easy to transplant, hardy and grows rapidly. Pyramidal in shape and when used as a specimen is very fine. For screen, wind break and hedges they are equally appropriate. The needles are dark green in color. Norway Spruce has been largely planted and is adapted to planting anywhere except on the prairies of Dakota and in Western and Northern Minnesota.

BLUE SPRUCE. (*Picea Pungens*). This is the queen of ornamental evergreens, and seems especially adapted to the climate of the North Mississippi Valley from the lakes to the mountains. The light shades are by far the most rare and valuable, and shine out on the lawn as if frosted with silver. The trees of the selected light shades are called "Shiners"—and are much higher priced than the common Blue Spruce. When delivered in the spring all look alike, and it takes a year or two after transplanting for the "Shiners" to get back their silvery plumage.

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE. Called by some a type of the White Spruce grown in the Black Hills, is rapidly becoming the most popular Evergreen in the Northwest. Its absolute hardiness, the ease with which it transplants, its symmetrical dense growth and dark green color, place it in a class by itself. As an individual ornamental tree, it is as distinguished as the Colorado Blue and as a windbreak it cannot be excelled by any other Evergreen offered. It grows a little slower than the Norway Spruce, but its many good qualities fully outweigh this.

The Minnesota Forestry Board writes: This variety is strong and especially hardy under conditions of drought and exposure. It is adaptable to light soils and especially recommended for the North and West. (Bul. No. 1).

R. W. Peterson, before Minn. Hort. Soc., 1913: "Among the Spruces, the Black Hills Spruce is giving the best satisfaction. It has all the good characteristics of the White Spruce and is also exceedingly hardy. The Minnesota and North Dakota Trial Stations predict that it will supersede all other Spruce plantings."

Prof. C. B. Waldron, North Dakota Experiment

Station: "The Black Hills Spruce does not seem to notice the drought at all."

Our plants are from seed collected in the Black Hills, and are absolutely true to type.

ARBOR VITAE. A fine tree, very pretty for hedges and screens. Succeeds well in certain localities but no evergreen suffers more from drouth. Should not be planted in dry locations or where large established trees monopolize the soil moisture.

ARBOR VITAE, PYRAMIDAL. This is strikingly attractive, being perfectly pyramidal in shape, spreading very little at its base and retaining the shape without shearing. The color is deep rich green, and, like all Arbor Vitae, is easy to transplant. For corners, in front of pillars center or background of group plantings there is hardly an evergreen of the dwarf variety that is quite so popular.

ARBOR VITAE, SIBERIAN. This is a small globe variety and its unusually dark green color makes it very useful. It is the darkest green of all the Arbor Vitae. It can be sheared to a perfect globe, though if left to develop naturally it is oblong.

RED CEDAR. (*J. Virginiana*). The Red Cedar is indigenous throughout Minnesota and the entire Northwest. It is of conical form and quite regular, densely branched, the foliage being thick and of a rich deep green. The bark on the trunk and branches is a pronounced reddish brown. In fall the branches are thickly hung with pretty, little blue berries.

MONTANA MUGHUS. (Dwarf Mugho Pine.) An unique Alpine species, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate, forming a dark, dome-shaped bush, 5 to 6 feet high. Used on rocky banks, terrace slopes, and particularly effective when grown at the corners of entrances.

SCOTCH PINE. (*P. sylvestris*). Medium to large. This pine is one of the most important timber trees of Europe. By many it is considered of equal ornamental merit with the White Pine and Norway Pine and is a very desirable tree for the evergreen group. A rather pyramidal tree when young, with broad and round top, often picturesque in old age. The needles are of medium length, very rigid and of a bluish green color.

We Take Pride in the High Quality of Stock We Send Out!

It is the *Quality of Stock and Genuine Service* we render our customers which bring us letters such as these:

St. Croix Falls, Wis.
June 5, 1925.

State of North Dakota
District Court, Fourth Judicial District
Chambers of J. A. Coffey, Judge.
Jamestown, May 29, 1925.

Andrews Nursery Company,
Faribault, Minn.
Gentlemen:

In the year 1914 I purchased some 1600 trees from you for windbreak and a grove around my buildings on farm situated in Stutsman County, North Dakota. Practically every tree grew and some of them are now more than 30 feet high; they have done very well. At the same time I secured an assortment of plums, about 150 trees. They have all done very well and have supplied most of the neighborhood for the past six years.

On another farm a mile distant in the year 1916 I secured from you and planted 4,000 shade trees for protection of the buildings and for ornamentation. Had fine success and now have excellent grove that adds very materially to the appearance and value of the farm affording lots of shade and protection for all the stock and chickens on the farm.

Also at the same time secured another large assortment of plums; they have done well and are for the past three years bearing abundantly.

Am very glad indeed to attest the worth of your stock.

Very truly,
J. A. COFFEY.

H. A. Perkins
Deputy State Weighmaster
Faribault, Minn., August 1, 1924.

Andrews Nursery Co.,
Faribault, Minn.
Gentlemen:

This spring I bought of you 204 plum and two apple trees which I set out according to your instructions and beg to advise you that every tree is growing at this time.

I think this speaks well of the thrift of your stock and that your tamping method of setting trees is the best yet.

Some of these trees were set in ground so dry that I could detect no trace of moisture, yet they started quickly and have made a good growth.

With best wishes for your success, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,
H. A. PERKINS.

Bayfield, Wis., June 1, 1925.
Andrews Nursery Company,
Faribault, Minnesota.
Gentlemen:

The trees we got from you are coming along fine. I am well satisfied with them and with the service. I was over to see Mr. Berube, my neighbor, and he is well pleased with his stock that he got from you. So far I have not lost one tree out of a thousand that I got from your nursery.

I thank you for the good service and expect to buy more stock next year.

Your customer, JOSEPH M. THOM.

Andrews Nursery Co.,
Faribault, Minn.
Dear Sirs:

The nursery stock sent me arrived O. K. The strawberries and grapes are looking fine. The late frost nipped the grape buds, but they are coming again.

My orchard which I got three years ago from you came through the winter without losing a single tree. I have only had one tree die on the five acre orchard of 580 trees.

I surely appreciate your good judgment in selecting for me the right kind of trees and the quality could not be better. The State Horticulturist and Landscape Gardener was here the other day. (He also was here the spring I planted my orchard). He said the orchard had made the most wonderful growth he had ever saw trees make. He asked me what nursery I got the trees from and I was proud to say, "The Andrews Nursery Co., of Faribault, Minn."

Last fall at the Polk County Fair I showed seven varieties, taking five first prizes and two second prizes. I picked 350 apples from one tree 28 months after planting. The recent heavy frosts were hard on the fruit, but we will have considerable fruit just the same as the trees are still blooming.

I have been asked several times why my apple trees grew so well and others had such bad luck.

I told them it was not my previous experience, as I had none. I placed my success to three things. Hardy stock, free from disease. Proper instructions for planting received from the Andrews Nursery Co. And following these instructions in regard to depth of planting. Lastly proper cultivation. I have cultivated the trees three seasons and expect to cultivate two seasons more.

You give the best service to your customers in this part of the country that any Nursery Company has given. Your representative who is located in our county is always ready to give advice on any subject we farmers are not familiar with.

Thanking you for your honest dealings, I remain,

Your customer,
(Signed) JACK McKENZIE.

Kolliner-Newman Co.
St. Paul, Minnesota.

June 3, 1925.

Andrews Nursery,
Faribault, Minnesota.
Gentlemen:

This is the fourth season I have received trees and shrubbery from you. Each shipment has been highly satisfactory, and your service has been much appreciated. I have recommended your stock to many of my friends and they have all been pleased with their purchases.

Wishing you continued success, I am,

Yours very truly,
(Signed) SIM A. KOLLINER.
SAK:AI

Andrews Nursery Co.,
Faribault, Minn.

June 2, 1925.

Gentlemen:

The 725 raspberry plants have come through in fine shape. Loss not more than five plants.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) W. T. TAPLEY,
State College, Pa.